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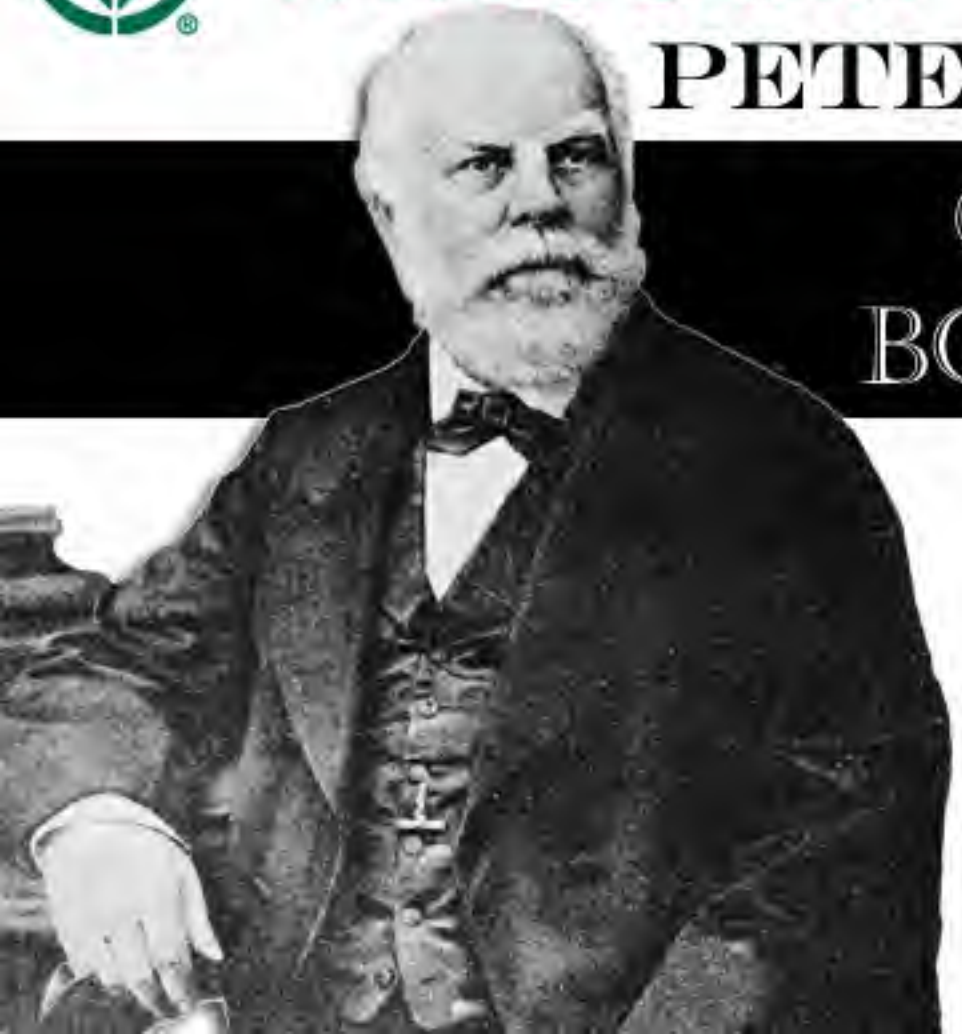
George Engelmann Botanical Notebooks



Pagination Note:
Since many of the items lack a specific page number, the page number displayed online refers to the sequentially created number each item was given upon cataloging the materials.

From the Botany of Captain Beechey's voyage. p. 402

1. Juncus Menziesii (Brown); caule erecto teretiusculo foliaceo, foliis lineari-acuminatis supra canaliculatis, capitulis terminalibus globosis 1-3 bractea exteriori plerumque foliacea et capitula superantibus, sepalis ovatis vel oblongis capsulam obovatam nitidam muticam aequantibus dorso viridibus enerviis margine castaneo membranaceo versus apicem involuto. — α Menziesii; sepalis lato-ovatis obtusis. Brown, — Hook. Flor. Bor. Am. II. p. 192. — β; Californicus; sepalis oblongis acuminatis, foliis angustioribus.

We have the second variety from California. In the Flor. Bor. Am. this was principally distinguished from J. castaneus by the broad sepals of α, and the capsula as long as the perianth. In Juncus castaneus, however, the sepals are only about half the length of the capsule, and are entirely brown, membranous and 3-nerved.

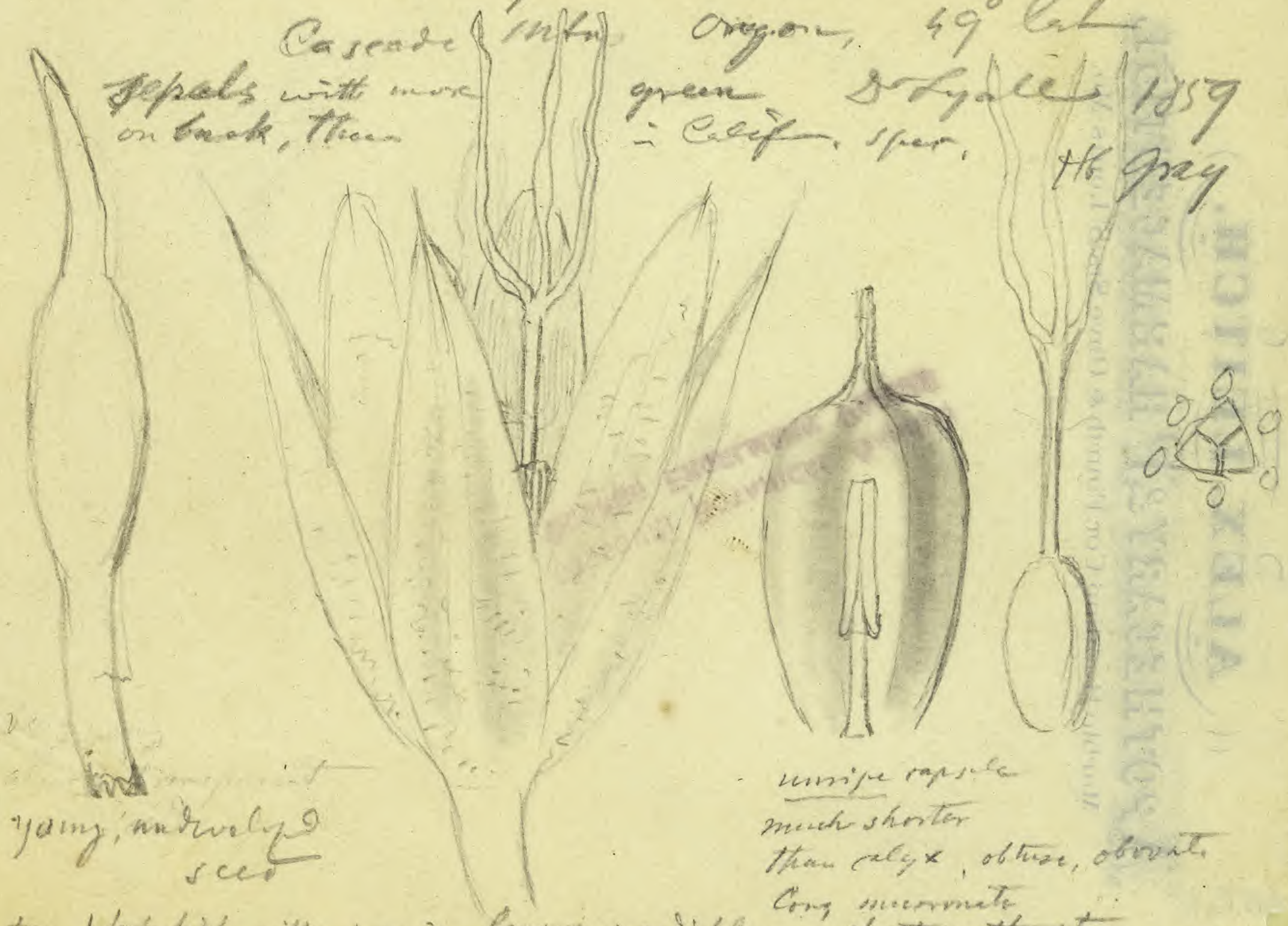
8826

"Lonicera Menziesii" var β ? " Orl 28 1865

Cascade Mts, Oregon, 49° Lat

Sepals with more green on back, than Calif. spec. Dr Lyall 1859

Hb Gray



young, undeveloped seed

unripe capsule much shorter than calyx, obtuse, obovate, long mucronate

stem 1 foot high, with 1 or 2 leaves; radical leaves shorter than stem

9289

ALEX. LEITCH,

APOTHECARY & PHARMACEUTIST,

Marble Building Cor. Fourth & Olive Sts. St. Louis, Mo.

"Juncus Mengiesii" Oct 28 1865

"Eschscholtz, California"

= Hb Gray

stem with 1 leaf or none

rad. leaves shorter than stem

in some flowers of the same head the sepals are nearly equal, inner ones obtuse but when rolled in, they appear acute

largest specimen = Hb Gray

otherwise only 2 inches high

ALEX. LEITCH,

APOTHECARY & PHARMACEUTIST,

Marble Building Cor. Fourth & Olive Sts. St. Louis, Mo.

"Lomatium Macgiesii"
B. California H & A"
Nova California, Douglas 1833

Oct 28 1865

ALEX. LEITCH.

APOTHECARY & PHARMACEUTIST,

Marble Building Cor. Fourth & Olive Sts. St. Louis, Mo.

Jamesia Menziesii (R Brown ÷ Herb Banks)

Hook. Flor. Bor Am II. 192:
Caule erecto sparsi foliato; foliis lineari-
oblongis sessilibus; capitulis terminalibus globosis 1–3,
bractea exteriore planumque foliacea' et
capitulis superantibus (sic!);
sepalis late ovatis obtusis; capsulam
obovatam nitidam mutticam aegreat[illegible]

Hab. N.W. Coast of Am. Menzies. Common near the
Confluence of the Columbia and thence to Puget
Sound. Douglas

A span or nearly a foot high, rigid, leaves
slightly so; Heads of flowers generally large
sepals unusually broad. Very distinct!
Habit of J. Castanea. vc

Gray Pl. Fell. p. 77 considers this
as probably distinct from J. Mexicana
Hbs J. Mexicana
var Californica Hook & Arn

not in Kunth 1841
nor Steudel 1855

Juncus Mengiesii (R Brown in Hort Banks)
Hook Flor Bor Am II. 192 (1840

Caule erecto tenuiter foliosso
foliis linearis-acuminatis supra canaliculatis
Capitulis terminalibus globosis 1-3 bractea
exteriori plerumque foliacea et capitulis
superantibus
Sepalis lato-ovatis obtusis capsulam
Capsulam obovatam nitidam mucticam
aequantibus

N. W Coast, Mengies – Columbia R. to Puget sound, Douglas

A span to a foot high, usually 2 large heads
Sepals unusually broad; Habit of J. castaneus
not in Kunth or Steudel!

ALEX. LEITCH,

APOTHECARY & PHARMACEUTIST,

Marble Building Cor. Fourth & Olive Sts. St. Louis, Mo.

ering.

Dimensions.—Length, 0.20 of an inch; width, 0.18.

The *Elæacrinus Kirkwoodensis* is nearly allied to *E.* (*Pentremites*) *melo*, from which it is distinguished by its much smaller size and less deeply excavated base. It also occupies a higher geological position.

Occurs in the St. Louis Limestone (Carboniferous) on the Pacific railroad near Kirkwood, St. Louis county, Missouri.

Simon Salvatier E Meyer 1823

Herb H&D Missouri

330-343

Monterey Calif. Haenke

Unalaschka Chamisso

Montreal Sir Ley p 24

Montreal Canada Lafarge 1825

Monterey Red Hook 1827

Montreal Canada Kirk 1841

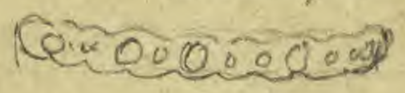
members of the party. We were traveling at the [illegible] forced night marches with nearly worn out animals, seeking to gain a spring of water in a distant range of mountains. This desert was then entirely unexplored. I have but little doubt that more interesting materials are to be found at the same point.

The mountains of the former Territory of Utah promise a rich yield to the mineralogist. We know already of gold and silver ores in the east, west and south part of that district; of copper and lead ores in the south, and I have discovered the latter also in the centre of it; of specular iron ores and native sulphur in the Rocky Mountains and near Little Salt Lake; of rock salt in the mountains south-east of Utah Lake; of native alum near Salt Lake; of various other salts in the deserts; and of silicates, composing the granites, porphyries, diorites, trachytes, and lavas, nearly over the whole area.

Juncus falcatus (unde ?) in HG. HOB Missouri (Unalaska, Chamisso !)

Sept 24 1865

X10



sect of leaf

sect of middle part of stem dense (farctus)

sect of lowest part of stem much compressed, hollow surrounded by sheath of leaf.

5 uniflorus folia 2 culmum superantia

lanceolata sepala aequilonga exterior brunescente, interior medio viridi

leaf x10
stipulae obliquae

anthers for different flowers

very young fruit

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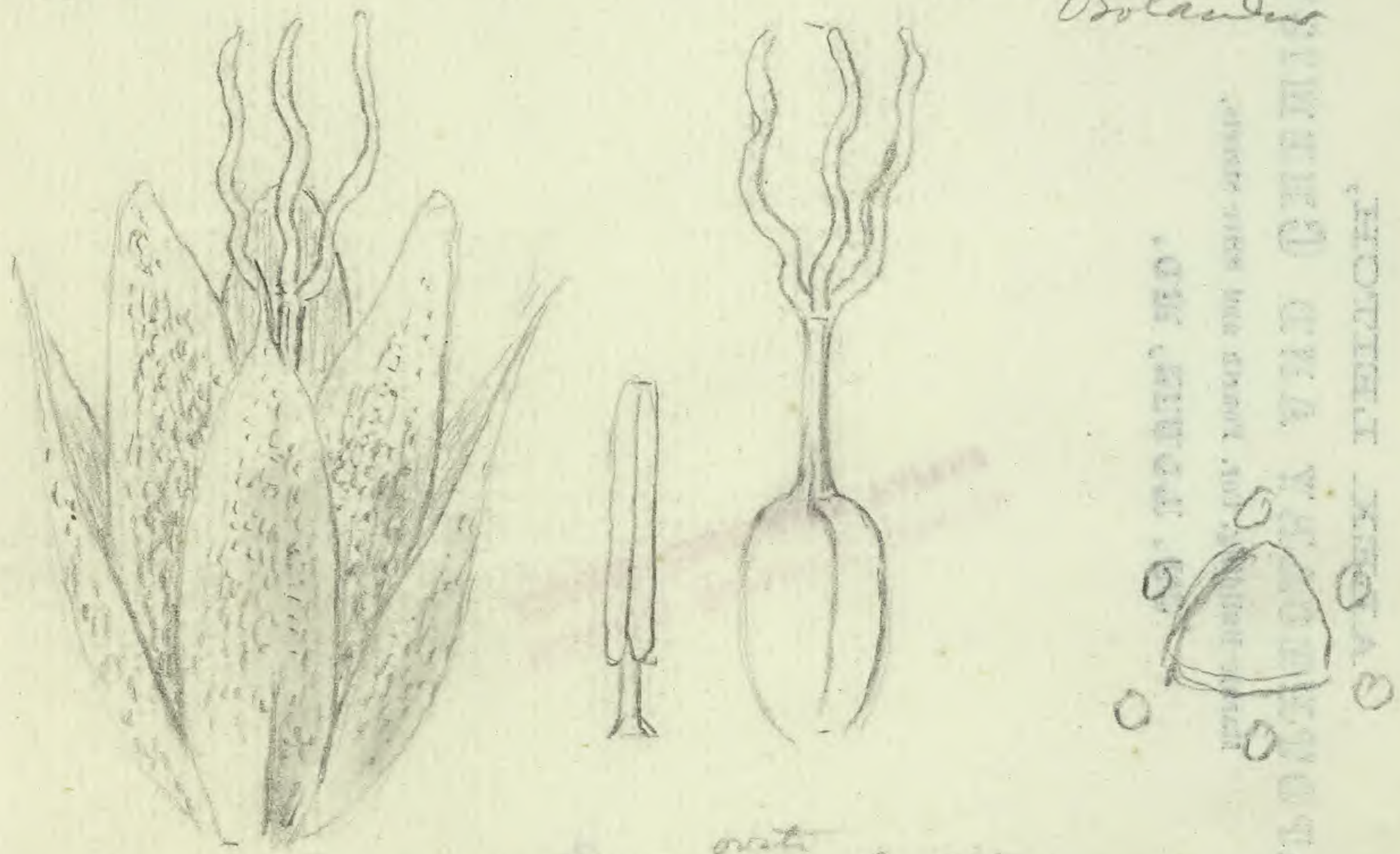
Calif. State Survey

Boewer mss. 1866

Drawn
near San Francisco, May & June

March 1st 1866

Bolander



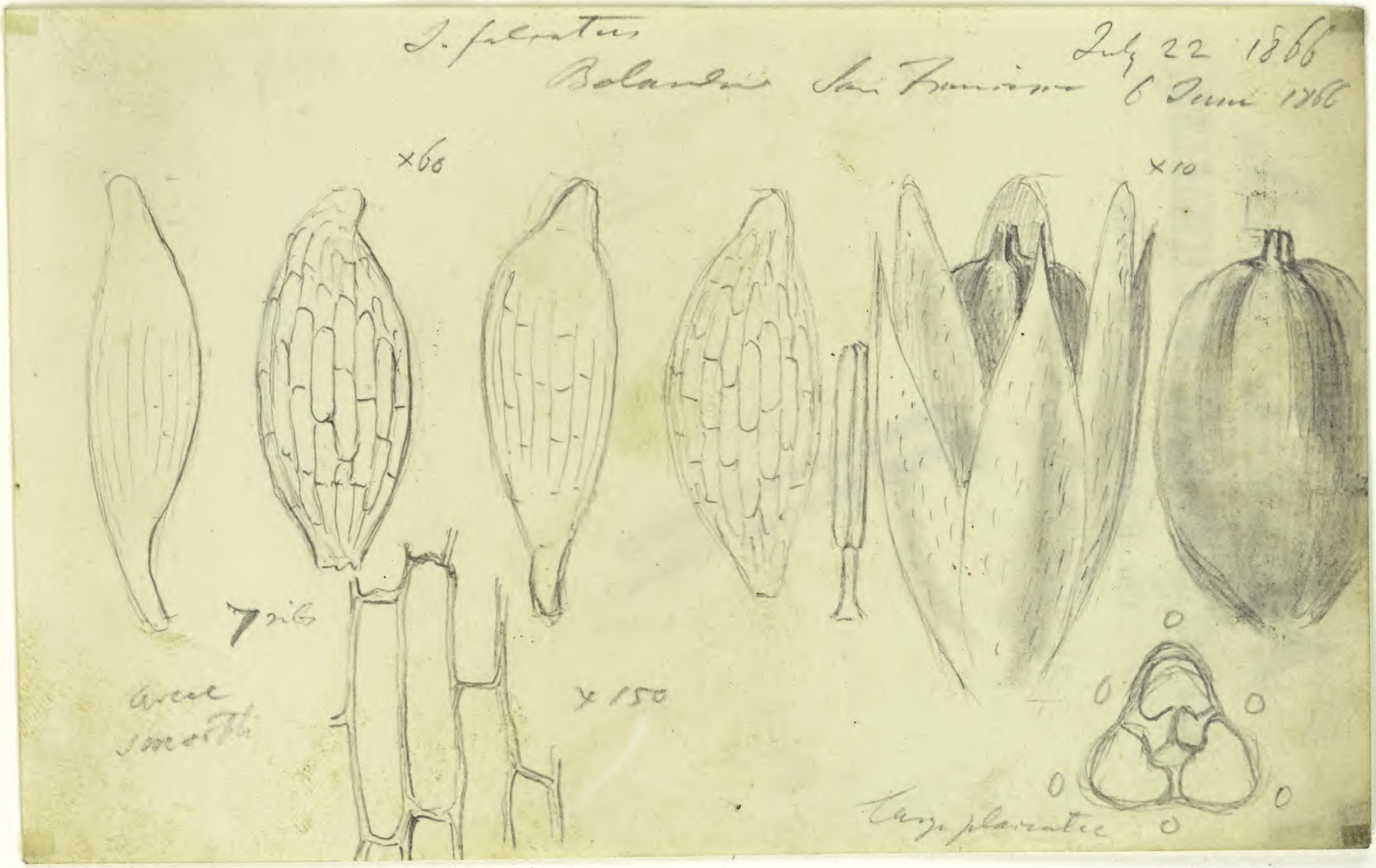
sepala exterior brevior ovata subulata acuminata
interior longior obtusa s. brevius mucronata

ALEX. LEITCH,

APOTHECARY AND CHEMIST,

Marble Building, Cor. Fourth and Olive Streets,

ST. LOUIS, MO.



9297

Alex. Leitch,

APOTHECARY & CHEMIST,

Cor. 4th & Olive Sts., St. Louis.

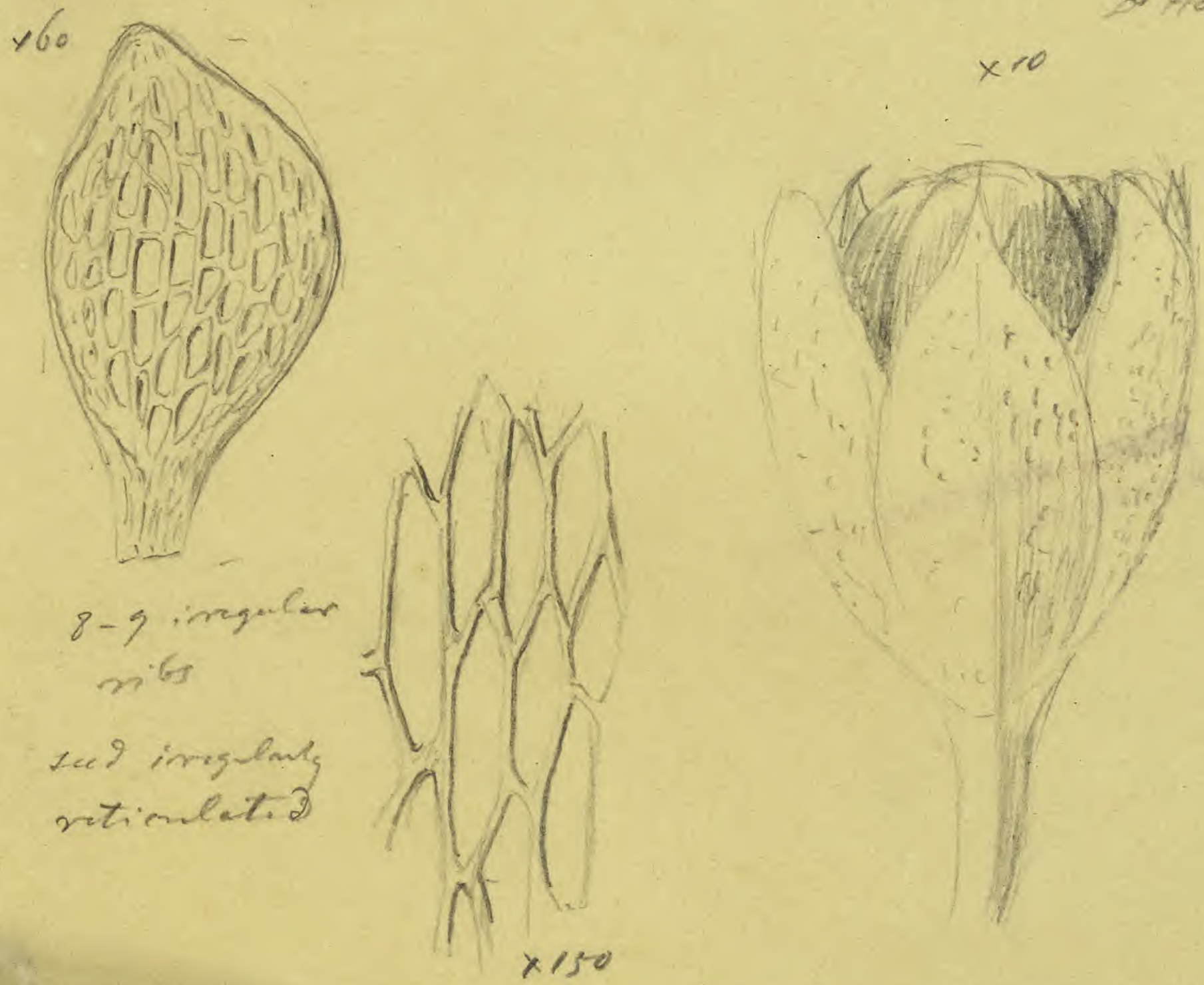
"Juncus falcatus" E Meyer scrips in Hb Banks

April 28 1867

"J. Menziesii"

mouth of Columbia Douglas

Dr Hooker mis



9298

ALEX. LEITCH,

APOTHECARY & PHARMACEUTIST,

Marble Building Cor. Fourth & Olive Sts. St. Louis, Mo.

6042 T. falcatus July 28 1867

Hb. nom 40 San Francisco, Sandy soil

& Bolander 1866

ALEX. LEITCH,

APOTHECARY & PHARMACEUTIST,

Marble Building Cor. Fourth & Olive Sts. St. Louis, Mo.

From the Botany of the antarctic voyage. (Fl. Tasmanica) 2. p. 64

3. Juncus falcatus (E. Meyer, in Relig. Haenk. I. 144; Linnaea, XXVI. 245); rhizomate repente perennante, culmis basi foliatis medio unifoliatis v. aphyllis, foliis rigidis anguste linearibus planis v. marginibus involutis, capitulis solitariis terminalibus globosis, perianthii foliolis acutis capsulam late obovatam obtusam aequantibus, staminibus 6, seminibus lineari oblongis, testa striata utrinque breviter producta. (Gunn 339.) ?

Hab. Wet places in the mountains, as at Arthur's Lakes, Lake St. Clair, cc., Gunn, Archer. — (Fl. Jan., Febr.)

Distrib. Alps of Victoria, Mueller; Unalaska and California (Fid. E. Meyer).

A most distinct species, a span to a foot high, at once distinguished from its flat-leaved congeners by its creeping perennial rhizomes, solitary capitula of rather large flowers, large, obovate, blunt, black-brown capsule, striate seeds, with the testa produced beyond either end, and six stamens.

Juncus falcatus E Meyer in Relig Haenk.
Syn. Lugel. 34
I. 144

(1827)

Caule compresso stricto
Foliis plus minus nervosis subfalcatis
Capitulo subsolitario
Perianthii laciniis ovati acutis
exterioribus mucronatis
Capsula trigono-pyriformi brevioribus

Caules primarios vel spithamaei aut ipsi
Vaginis diaphano - marginatis
obtuse auriculatis
Capitulum 1-2 vix semiglobosum
Sepala = Juncus castaneus dorso viridis
intus fascias purpureas nigricantes
Stam. 6 - antheris filamentis aequalibus
Monterey Calif

Forte

ALEX. LEITCH,

APOTHECARY & PHARMACEUTIST,

Marble Building Cor. Fourth & Olive Sts. St. Louis, Mo.

Dr. Sir: Please send
Mentzing Co.
Wrightwood Place
Marine Chatham & Co.

interrupted descent and ascent took place from January to December, we find in 1862 some interruptions in the steps of that ladder. The electricity in February, 1862, is about four degrees higher than that of January, April somewhat higher than March, and July is the lowest instead of September in 1861. These trifling irregularities may be accounted for by differences in temperature and relative humidity, and by a greater number of thunderstorms in 1862. January of 1862, for instance, was so unusually rainy, that its relative humidity too was unusually high, diminishing thus electricity. But the general features of distribution of electricity throughout the year are apparent in both years, and we may in that respect divide the twelve months of each year into two or three groups. Computing the months which give the highest electricity and those which give the lowest in each year, we find that in both years the months of January, February, March, April, November and December exhibit the highest, and the months of May, June, July, August, September and October the lowest electricity. The first group gives

The aggregate monthly mean of	71.5	degrees of	electricity in	1861
and	74.6	"	"	" 1862
While the second group gives	29.0	"	"	" 1861
and	25.7	"	"	" 1862

The second group prevailed therefore in 1861, and the 1st in 1862.

VI. The appearance of negative electricity was connected in

1861. No. times.	1862. No. times.	
30	32	with thunderstorms.
23	28	with rains without thunder and lightning.
20	4	with dry storms (without rain and without thunder and lightning).
4	3	with snow.
1	0	with fog.
78	67	

VII. *Relation of Rain and Snow to Electricity.*

Rain without thunderstorm was accompanied

	By Positive Electricity.		By Negative Electricity.		By no Electricity.	
	In 1861.	In 1862.	In 1861.	In 1862.	In 1861.	In 1862.
[illegible]	[illegible]	5	3	2	.....	2 .....

Rec'd March 25th
Ans April 5th

Austin Texas March 8/67

Dear Dr. Engelmann

In your paper on North American Species of Juncus you take exception to my name of J. filipendulus stating that "it is absolutely wrong the fibrous roots bearing no tubers at all" I assure you I did intend, or understand the name to give that signification. I gave the name in allusion to its pendant thread like fruit bearing stems. It is from the Latin words "pendulus, hanging down, dangling." & "filum a thread." The more correct word would be filifer-dula to have the noun fili and adjective pendula agree in gender & case. & I intended to have it thus, & it may be a typographical error or my mistake which you could easily have corrected by erasing two letters & adding

Amer. April 5

— I cannot recede from my position — yes, public names must have precedence over MS names — though cavity among votaries of science would (unfortunately) induce an author to respect such names found on labels. But you understand this matter, and there nothing more to say about it.

Yours is a "nomen falsum" just as Linnæus' Asclepias Syriaca! can he be held to submit to a change.

You state my objection yourself. — Filipendulus a. um. is commonly used for ... ata. or Spiræa filipendula but you claim that the adjective is to designate a pendent ... stem. — Nobody could understand it thus. You might have said F. declinatus or might have translated Torrey & Gray's name F. filicaulis or filicaulinus. It would not have been very handsome, but then, the name would have to stand. I had the plant since 1848 and had named it (privately) F. Lindheimeri. By specimens show all an erect, not pendulous stem.

— finding that a prior name existed, though only in MSS, I restituted that name, that's all, and no harm or injury to any one and no "injustice"

— I will notice your plea in my addenda, so that Botany may judge between us: you may of course monitor give what more publicity you may wish to your remonstrance.

I learn that you have been appointed Stat. Geologist of Texas — & there have a fine field for researches in natural hist. Such, I have no doubt, you will prosecute to the extent of your abilities.

Yours

another. Your adoption of a name attached to a specimen in a private herbarium is contrary to established rules of nomenclature; by which the first published name joined with a description of the object giving its distinctive characters in such a manner that it can be recognized, must take the precedence.

Unless you give me some better reason than I know for dropping my name of this plant & also if you still determine to do so, I shall then give my views on the subject in some scientific Journal.

I am sorry that you should thus appear to wish to do me injustice, & I hope you can explain it

Yours truly
S. B. Buckley

Tenorio Bucklei

L. filipendula Buckl. Proc Phil Ac. 1862 p. 8

	146 Phila	Gray	Lloyd
Texas		Lindheimer	Lindheimer
	Wright 675		Wright
Llano Co	Buckley Lincoln	Buckley Lincoln	Buckley Lincoln
Arkansas	Leavenworth.		
Nashville Tc	Canby		

9304

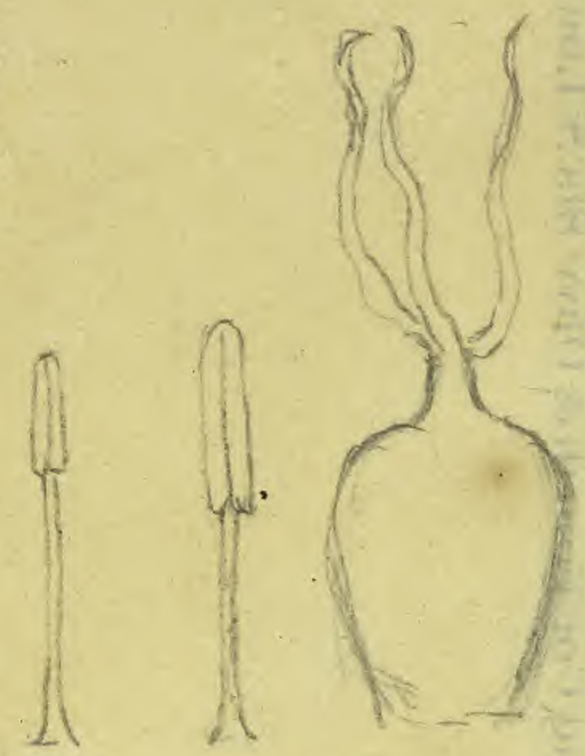
Luzula

Fuscus, Wright

fig 23

capitula plerumque
5 flora (3–6)

x60



abortiva

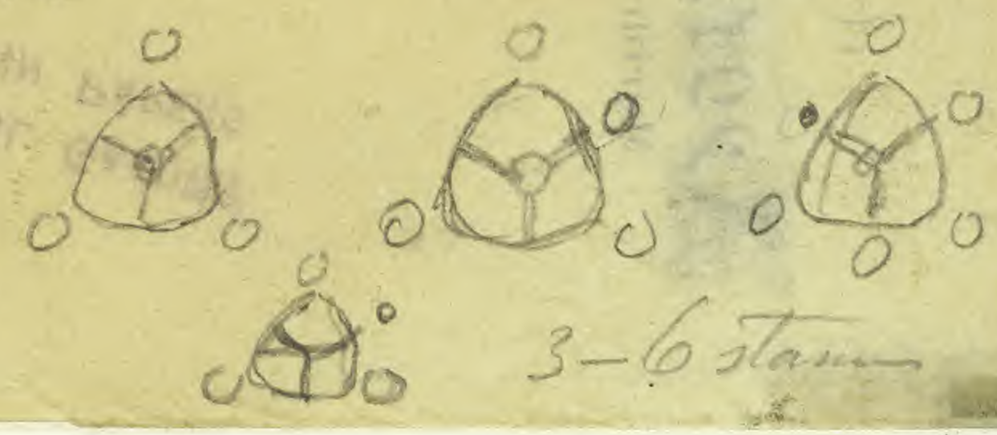
strong & dark
6–8 ribs (reticulation
indistinct)
rotum constriculatum
indistinct

sepala aristata
interiora paulo latiora
& longiora

usual rare

bracteae ovatae longe aristatae
sepalis brevior et in aequalia

sat ostum
x10



3–6 stam

ALEX. LEITCH,

APOTHECARY & PHARMACEUTIST,

Marble Building Cor. Fourth & Olive Sts. St Louis, Mo.

Aug 23 1865

Innes

New Braunfels Lindheimer — VIII

seed same as Wright's

stamens only 3, filament 4 times as long as anther

oval retuse capsule with a very short immersed mucro

In Wright's specimen the mucro is exsert,

stamens 3–6, but if more than 3, 1 or 2 usually abortive

filament usually twice as long as anther, very rarely equal to it

ALEX. LEITCH,

APOTHECARY & PHARMACEUTIST,

Marble Building Cor. Fourth & Olive Sts. St. Louis, Mo.

Oct 28 1865

Coulter. California 808

Hb. A. Gray

flowers greenish
with little brown

ALEX. LEITCH,

APOTHECARY & PHARMACEUTIST,

Marble Building Cor. Fourth & Olive Sts. St. Louis, Mo.